IN THE CLAIMS:

Claim 1. (Previously Presented) A method of producing medicament particles comprising dissolving the medicament in a solvent, producing one or more streams of medicament solution and contacting these streams with one or more streams of anti-solvent in order to produce a region of turbulent mixing in which rapid precipitation of medicament crystals takes place wherein the relative velocity of the streams is equal to or exceeds 30m/s, the velocity of each stream is controlled to substantially remove cyclic variations, and the ratio of the volume flow of anti-solvent to volume flow of medicament solution exceeds 2:1.

Claim 2. (Currently Amended) The ~~A~~ method according to claim 1, wherein ~~in which~~ the relative velocity of the streams exceeds 50m/s.

Claim 3 (Currently Amended) The ~~A~~ method according to claim 1, wherein ~~in which~~ the angle between the streams of solution and anti-solvent is less than 20°.

Claim 4. (Currently Amended) The ~~A~~ method according to claim 1, wherein ~~in which~~ the streams of solution and anti-solvent are substantially directly opposed.

Claim 5. (Currently Amended) The ~~A~~ method according to claim 1, wherein ~~in which~~ the relative velocity of the streams is between 70 and 200m/s.

Claim 6. (Currently Amended) The ~~A~~ method according to claim 1, wherein in which the ratio of volume flow of anti-solvent to medicament solution is greater than 10:1.

Claim 7. (Currently Amended) The ~~A~~ method according to claim 1, wherein ~~in which~~ the ratio of volume flow of anti-solvent to medicament solution is between 15:1 and 30:1.

Claim 8. (Currently Amended) The ~~A~~ method according to claim 1, wherein ~~in which~~ the solvent is dimethylformamide.

Claim 9. (Currently Amended) The ~~A~~ method according to claim 1, wherein ~~in which~~ the anti-solvent is water.

Claim 10. (Currently Amended) The ~~A~~ method according to claim 1, wherein ~~in which~~ the medicament is triamcinolone acetonide.

Claims 11-18 (Canceled)

Claim 19. (New) A method of producing medicament particles having a size of between 1 and 10 microns, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

(a) dissolving the medicament in a solvent,

(b) producing one or more streams of medicament solution, and

(c) contacting these streams with one or more streams of anti-solvent in order to produce a region of turbulent mixing in which rapid precipitation of medicament crystals takes place,

wherein the relative velocity of the streams is equal to or exceeds 30m/s, the velocity of each stream is controlled to substantially remove cyclic variations, and the ratio of the volume flow of anti-solvent to volume flow of medicament solution exceeds 2:1.

Claim 20. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the relative velocity of the streams exceeds 50m/s.

Claim 21. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the angle between the streams of solution and anti-solvent is less than 20°.

Claim 22. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the streams of solution and anti-solvent are substantially directly opposed.

Claim 23. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the relative velocity of the streams is between 70 and 200m/s.

Claim 24. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein in which the ratio of volume flow of anti-solvent to medicament solution is greater than 10:1.

Claim 25. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the ratio of volume flow of anti-solvent to medicament solution is between 15:1 and 30:1.

Claim 26. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the solvent is dimethylformamide.

Claim 27. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the anti-solvent is water.

Claim 28. (New) The method according to claim 19, wherein the medicament is triamcinolone acetonide.

Claim 29. (New) A method of producing medicament particles having a size of between 1 and 7 microns, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

(a) dissolving the medicament in a solvent,

(b) producing one or more streams of medicament solution, and

(c) contacting these streams with one or more streams of anti-solvent in order to produce a region of turbulent mixing in which rapid precipitation of medicament crystals takes place,

wherein the relative velocity of the streams is equal to or exceeds 30m/s, the velocity of each stream is controlled to substantially remove cyclic variations, and the ratio of the volume flow of anti-solvent to volume flow of medicament solution exceeds 2:1.

Claim 30. (New) A method of producing medicament particles having a size of between 2 and 5 microns, wherein the method comprises the steps of:

(a) dissolving the medicament in a solvent,

(b) producing one or more streams of medicament solution, and

(c) contacting these streams with one or more streams of anti-solvent in order to produce a region of turbulent mixing in which rapid precipitation of medicament crystals takes place,

wherein the relative velocity of the streams is equal to or exceeds 30m/s, the velocity of each stream is controlled to substantially remove cyclic variations, and the ratio of the volume flow of anti-solvent to volume flow of medicament solution exceeds 2:1.